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What Did It All Mean?

The Republican State Convention at Carnegie Hall yesterday was notable, was singular, among all the conventions of that party in New York since its organization, in its spiritlessness and indifference.

Mr. DEWEY's eulogy and defence of President ROOSEVELT came tamely and somewhat perfunctorily from that seasoned orator, and his words were received with little demonstration of any kind by the delegates and the rest of the audience. The applause was infrequent, and as perfunctory as the speech. It was the same when Mr. PAYNE made his speech as permanent chairman. The air was frosty again when the platform was read.

ODELL's cold and calculating spirit seemed to hover over the hall.

If a mind reader could have discerned the thoughts in the breasts of those approved Republicans from all parts of the State, he might have found that few of the men in that great hall were sincerely devoted to the fortunes of the man whose nomination for the Presidency they perfunctorily "directed" the delegates chosen to the Chicago convention to "use all honorable means to bring about."

What did it all mean? The only genuine and hearty expression of feeling was in the greeting of Senator PLATT on his entrance into the hall, and when the platform extended to him the gratitude of the party in the State for his "splendid services" of more than a quarter of a century. It was a demonstration of respect and affection which gave to the convention its single note of spontaneity.

What did it all mean? Is this to be the spirit, the spirit of his own State, with which the nomination of THEODORE ROOSEVELT is going to be made by the national convention at Chicago next June?

Commerce Among the States. Mr. BECK quoted in Philadelphia last Saturday evening an utterance by Mr. Justice BRADLEY in Stockton's case, which was tried before him sitting in the Circuit Court. It was that "in matters of interstate commerce there are no States."

The declaration is startling and indicates whether the country is drifting. It contains only a half truth, since commerce between States is impossible if there are no States. Justice BRADLEY probably endeavored to express that which MARSHALL had more accurately and judiciously expressed when he said that power to regulate commerce "among the several States is vested in Congress as absolutely as it would be in a single government having in its Constitution the same restrictions on the exercise of the power as are found in the Constitution of the United States."

What the great Chief Justice said makes necessary an accurate definition of "commerce" in the modern world as the word is used in the clause of the Constitution referred to. In the Northern Securities case the majority and minority parted company over the definition. Both stood by MARSHALL, but the minority denied that acquisition and ownership by the Northern Securities Company of shares in the two railways were "commerce" in the sense of the Constitution or of Justice MARSHALL's definition.

When there is not "commerce" between two or more States, within the Constitution, then clearly there is no jurisdiction by Congress or by the Supreme Court under the Constitution. Now, although a bare majority of the court has decided that the acquisition and ownership of shares are "commerce among the States," the voters need not affirm the accuracy of the definition by choosing a President and Congress who will act upon it. The Supreme Court declared that Congress had power to charter "the Bank," but, nevertheless, the voters and Congress refused to tolerate it.

They have the power to deny, and to choose President and Congress who will deny, the soundness of Mr. Justice HARLAN's opinion, by repealing or modifying the law of 1890 on which the recent decree was based.

They can, in regard to that anti-trust law, reject the theories which the Attorney-General urged on the court, theories derided by Mr. Justice HOLMES in these words, vaguely alluding to the President's "race suicide" cogitation: "Congress might regulate not only commerce, but instruments of commerce or contracts the bearing of which upon commerce would be only indirect. But it is clear that the mere fact of an indirect effect upon commerce, not shown to be certain and very great, would not justify such a law. The point decided in United States vs. E. C. Knight Company (156 U. S. 1), was that the fact that trade or commerce would be indirectly affected was not enough to entitle complainant to a decree. Commerce depends upon population, but Congress could not, on that ground, undertake to regulate marriage and divorce. If the act before us is to be carried out according to what seems to me the law, the Government, which I do believe that it will be, can see no part of the conduct of life with which on similar principles Congress might not interfere."

A casual and uninformed reader of the Philadelphia address by Mr. KNOX may draw an inference which he probably did not intend to be drawn, the inference that the Supreme Court has put the Constitution in the attitude of compelling, constraining and forcing Congress to legislate regarding interstate commerce,

whereas the court has in effect said to the people who are voters: "So long as the Legislative and Executive branches send to us petitions for decrees and judgments such as have been pushed by Attorneys-General under the Anti-Trust law of 1890, a majority of us will order them; but we utter a warning to the people to take an observation and see the rocks on which they are permitting the Ship of State to be driven."

The claim by the President and the Attorney-General, which Mr. BECK has echoed, is that the wicked "trusts," railway and industrial, are blocking up, plugging and closing the channels of interstate commerce; but the fact is they are free, wide open and unobstructed, excepting occasionally when the railways are interfered with by snows or freshets or deficiency of cars, bridges or engines. There has been severe industrial depression since Mr. McKinley died, but neither the Supreme Court nor the "trusts" initiated it. It was begun by the demands which the President and Attorney-General made on the courts; and now that the majority has yielded and declared, in the Lottery case, that Congress can prohibit interstate commerce by excluding therefrom whatever it may please to exclude, Mr. BECK depicts Congress under an overbearing compulsion and obligation to forbid any trust made articles to be transported among the States. The Constitution is represented as applying duress to the people and Congress. Mr. BECK is floundering at the wrong end of the problem.

A Southern View of the Negro Problem.

We would direct attention to some words of truth and soberness to be found in a series of papers lately collected and published in book form under the title "Problems of the Present South."

With full knowledge of the facts, and in an admirable spirit, the author, Mr. EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY of Montgomery, Ala., examines certain of the educational, industrial and political issues in the Southern States. These papers should be read carefully and sympathetically by all Northerners who comprehend that the day has gone by when the North could be alleged to constitute the Nation, and who recognize that now no smaller entity is cohorted by the term Nation than the whole Republic, North and South. Mr. MURPHY, for his part, is not one of those who assert that the solution of the negro problem should be committed exclusively to the Southern States, where it bristles with difficulties and dangers, and where alone it forms a paramount and haunting issue. Mr. MURPHY declares, on the contrary, that the South desires from every quarter—as every section of our Commonwealth should desire—a true national participation in her interests. She wishes, he says, from every spokesman of the Nation, whether in journalism or elsewhere, a criticism national in the exacting nobility of its ideals, national in its moral vigor, but national also in its intelligent and constructive sympathy.

The appeal for such sympathy is, to our mind, irresistible. The appeal is based on an assumption which we, at least, have no wish to challenge. Mr. MURPHY asserts that the victories which, on the Southern side, have followed Appomattox are perhaps greater, morally, than the victories which preceded it. The course pursued by the Confederates after Lee's surrender reminds him of a moving passage in which the well known historian Mr. J. R. GREEN has pictured the dramatic moment in the passing of Puritan England. It was on the 25th of May, 1660, that CHARLES II. landed at Dover, and made his way, amid the shouts of a great multitude, toward Whitehall. In his progress to the capital CHARLES passed in review the Cromwellian soldiers assembled on Blackheath. The gloomy silence of their ranks was broken even by the careless King with a sense of danger. No victory of the New Model, however, was so glorious as the victory, which it then won over itself. Quietly, and without a struggle, as men who bowed to the inscrutable will of God, the farmers and traders who had dashed RUPERT's divinity to pieces on Naseby field, who had scattered at Worcester the "Army of the Angels," and driven into helpless flight the Sovereign that now came "to enjoy his own again"—who had renewed beyond sea the glories of Cressy and of Agincourt, had mastered the Parliament, had brought a King to justice and the block, had given laws to England, and held even CROMWELL in awe—became farmers and traders again, and were known among their fellow men thereafter by no other sign than their greater soberness and greater industry.

Was not that triumph of Puritan self-conquest, asks Mr. MURPHY, paralleled, nay, transcended, in the story of the men who turned their faces homeward from Appomattox? These went back not as trademen to their trading, but as men unused to the harder offices of industry, to take up, with unfamiliar labor, a grim and desperate struggle for life and bread. These went back to no waiting opportunities, to no world of appointed tasks, but to a saddened and desolated land, in which tasks must be found and opportunities created. Before them was no prospective enjoyment of a successful compact with former foes, but the torturing vision of long years in which, through the consequences of their defeat, their homes and their meagre fortunes were to be the scene of administrative "occupation." They were to work out their task not as members of a homogeneous population, heirs of a single civic fate, but confronted by the vast multitude of their former bondmen, dark, vague, uncertain masses—half pitiful, half terrifying, free forever from the white man's mastery, yet never free from the brooding and unyielding heritage of the black man's barbaric past. Under such conditions it was no easy thing for the Southern whites who went home from Appomattox to achieve the victories of patience, to develop an industrial efficiency and to generate a civic hopefulness which might yield again an ordered, happy world.

It is the unitary aim of Mr. MURPHY's papers to prove that the task, however difficult, is now, at the beginning of the twentieth century, far advanced toward accomplishment. He reminds us that between 1880 and 1900 the capital invested in cotton manufacturing at the South increased from \$22,000,000 to nearly \$113,000,000, and the number of establishments from 180 to 412. So rapid, indeed, has been the growth of this special interest of the South that, since the taking of the census for 1900, the number of cotton mills had reached over 900 in January, 1904, or, in other words, had more than doubled in three years. Even in 1900 the value of Southern manufactures of all kinds exceeded the value of Southern agricultural products by \$190,000,000, and, if mining interests be taken into the account, by nearly \$300,000,000. The economical revolution has been contemporaneous with a political change which has put an end forever to the cry of "Negro Domination," which, once shook the heart of the South with indescribable terror. Notwithstanding all this, the South has not a negro Representative, not a negro Governor or Senator. A few obscure Justices of the Peace, a few negro Mayors in small villages of negro people—these, if a few Federal appointees be omitted, make up the total of all the negro officials in the Southern States. The peril of the supremacy of the colored population is now pronounced by Mr. MURPHY to be the merest bogey. Never was such a peril to be dreaded, except through the support of negro domination by military force. That force has been for nearly thirty years withdrawn. Never will it enter the South again. The whole country has so willed it; and, could it come again, Mr. MURPHY, for his part, is convinced that intelligent and conservative negroes would be the first to suspect its motive and to repudiate its odious compulsion. In a word, this Southern observer testifies that, among all the absurdities of conjecture, and among all the ridiculous imaginings of theoretic horror, there is just now no phantom so spectral in its substance or so trivial in its proportions as the "peril" of negro domination.

Mr. MURPHY is one of those who believe that social and domestic segregation is demanded as imperatively by the interests of the negroes as by the interests of the stronger white race about them. At the same time, he deems it inconceivable that this segregation of the black race should involve its degradation. That would be, to his mind, a conclusion as unworthy of logic as it would be unworthy of humanity. It would be a conclusion disastrous to every interest of the South. The perils involved in the progress of the negro are as nothing to the perils invited by his failure. Mr. MURPHY recognizes, however, that, if any race is to live, it must have something to live for. The true hope, therefore, of race integrity for the negro lies in establishing for him within his own racial life the possibilities of social differentiation. For the very reason that the black race in the apartness of its social life is to work out its destiny as the separate member of a large group, we must accord to it its own leaders and thinkers, its own scholars, artists, prophets. Thus will the race come to have within itself, within its own social resources, a world that is worth living for. That is the only real, the only permanent security of race integrity for the negro. Such security must be based not on degradation, but on opportunity.

important contribution toward the solving of New York's housing problem. It is worth while to note that public opinion with regard to the paying qualities of model tenements has undergone a complete change since the Cherry street houses were built. Not only have all attempts to emaculate the present law at Albany been frustrated by popular protests from the East Side, but buyers have come to regard houses erected under the new law as a superior investment, because depreciation through use is comparatively small in a solidly constructed and sanitary building.

Is American Beet Sugar a Failure? Two years ago, during the heat of the Cuban reciprocity campaign, the American beet sugar industry was set before us, by those interested in it, as radiant with promise of an abundant supply for all our home requirements, and as certain to become an important item of export. The recent annual report of the Beet Sugar Trust, otherwise the American Beet Sugar Company, seems to indicate that there was a large amount of artificial rainbow about the statements made and the assurances given. Instead of the predicted increase of the industry, there has been a very marked decline in output.

This cannot be attributed to the influence of reciprocity with Cuba. The proprietors of the American industry, after making one of the most vigorous fights on record in Washington, at last withdrew their opposition to reciprocity with Cuba, and admitted that the small reduction conceded by the treaty would not prove in any way detrimental to their interests. For the cause of the present condition of the industry, therefore, it is necessary to look in other directions.

It has been demonstrated beyond any question that sugar beets, rich in saccharine qualities, can be grown over a very considerable area of the United States, and that the acreage yield is quite up to that of other countries in which the industry has proved a financial success. The mechanical conversion of the beet juices into sugar is no more difficult here than it is elsewhere, and is little if any more expensive. Theoretically, there is no reason why the United States should not produce beet sugar in very large quantity.

Two features appear as important factors in the comparative failure of the industry thus far. One is that the American farmer does not take kindly to the sort of work required for beet culture. While beets for the sugar mills make a fairly profitable crop, most of our farmers are not sufficiently hard up to be willing to do that kind of work for what money there is in it. Hence the sugar mills, dependent upon farm supply, are not provided with a stock of raw material which is up to their working capacity. This is the second fact: In order to be profitable, the mills must receive a supply of beets at least approximating their operating capacity. Thus far, few have been able to obtain such a supply.

The industry remains in the domain of possibilities. The time may come when the invention of suitable tools will enable the farmer to plant his field of beets and to cultivate and gather his crop with horse-drawn apparatus which he can ride while doing his work. Until the labor is thus simplified, the beet sugar industry may be able to compete with imported cane sugar in certain areas in the West and far West, but the country at large must depend chiefly on the cane of the tropics.

Tenement House Improvement.

A recent transaction in real estate indicated that tenement house improvement has made much progress in New York during the last twenty years. The Tenement House Building Company sold its property, running from 338 to 344 Cherry street. The company, in other words, proposes to wind up its affairs because its existence is no longer regarded as necessary in view of the present Tenement House law, which went into effect in 1901.

The unwholesome sanitary and moral conditions prevalent in the overcrowded, badly constructed tenement barracks of the lower East Side induced a number of public spirited citizens in 1885 to found this building company. Their object was to erect model tenements and to manage them for the benefit, primarily, of poor but self-supporting tenants. Dividends were limited to 4 per cent. The surplus earnings were to be set aside as a reserve fund, one object of which was to enable the company to make rebates of rent to tenants falling in arrears through illness or loss of employment. A block of four six story houses was erected in a densely populated quarter, within a stone's throw of the site of the first tenement built in America, in 1838.

The houses were planned not only with a view to sanitation and protection against fire, but also to provide as many common conveniences as possible without conflicting with the purpose of a paying investment. The rents were slightly lower than those prevailing in the neighborhood. No tailoring or any other kind of shop work was permitted to be done in the rooms.

The main objection urged against the adoption of more stringent tenement house laws used to be that model houses could not be made to pay. This argument was disproved by the Cherry street experiment. According to the report on the Housing of the Working People, published by the Department of Labor at Washington in 1895, the Tenement House Building Company had earned its promised 4 per cent. dividends regularly since the second year after the Cherry street houses were opened in 1887. The sum total received for rents during the year preceding the report was \$10,792. About 10 per cent. of the apartments were unoccupied. At the present time, it is said, the rentals amount to about \$12,000, with no vacancies existing.

In a number of important particulars the houses, once models of their kind, are below the standards of construction embodied in the present Tenement House law. When disposed of recently to a firm of real estate operators they brought only \$100,000, although their original cost was \$152,715. Still, they have served their purpose as an object lesson, and they were, in their day, an

important contribution toward the solving of New York's housing problem.

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President LITTLE of the Maryland Methodist Conference has compiled rules of life and conduct for ministers of religion. For example, they should not try to provoke their congregations to laughter; not preach simply with view to notoriety; not undertake the functions of prosecuting attorney, detective, policeman and politician.

Another of his don'ts is "Don't go on vacations." But why not? Why is not a minister as much entitled to a vacation as is any other man of arduous duties? His avocations are to pay their bills and live within their incomes is good advice for everybody, but as the average salary of ministers is less than \$24 a day, and they are expected to keep up a respectable appearance, many of them must find it hard advice to follow. Mr. LITTLE might appropriately supplement his rules for ministers by suggesting to churches the propriety of paying their ministers salaries at least equivalent to the wages of a day laborer and paying them promptly.

Congress has before it a resolution providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission's report, and it is gravely set forth therein that the Commission was "appointed by the President in 1892, when he was Foreign Secretary in Lord Russell's cabinet, instructed Lord Palmerston about the way in which she expected him to conduct the business of his department."

As Mr. Palmerston, the existence of this memorandum was kept a "profound secret" at the time. "It was not shown," he says, "even to the Cabinet. Charles Greyville, however, had no suspicion of it. There is no reference to it in any of Lord Palmerston's private letters, published by Mr. Ashley and written before 1882." Lord Palmerston could possibly never seeing the light, but it came out in full in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort."

The memorandum of the Queen, after it was communicated by Lord Russell to the Foreign Secretary, brought tears to his eyes in the presence of the Prince Consort, and it was no doubt all the more effective upon the behavior of Lord Palmerston because it was not made public, and its existence was not known even by the Cabinet.

J. HURLEY ASHTON.
 WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.

Searching for Jewels in Ruins of St. Pierre.

Capt. Delano of the steamship Hawaiian reached this port last week from Hilo and entertained a group of friends with a description of Mont Pelée, and said that he was anxious to go to-day. The volcano is now entirely extinct, and has disappeared, he says, and the place has come to be very attractive to tourists, hundreds of whom visit the scene of one of the world's greatest tragedies every day. He states that the search for jewels and money continues in the ruins, and, in his opinion, every house site on the island has been taken over a score of times. The once beautiful city of St. Pierre is now a graveyard.

Even in Aladdin's Day.
 Aladdin was rubbing his wonderful lamp.
 "Isn't it lovely?" they cried.
 "No," he returned, "I'd much rather skin the gas company."

With a heavy sigh he beat the bill.

A Modern Walton.
 Now the melody which calls us
 To the shore, we remember
 In Dame Nature softly playing
 On the fishes' silver scales.

A Moment's Happiness.
 Wife:—The story says that I was
 Stigmata—Glad to hear it I was afraid they
 would be 800-95.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FRIENDLINESS.

Contribution to the Discussion Raised by a Paper of Mr. Charles Francis Adams.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have not yet had the pleasure of reading the paper of Mr. Charles Francis Adams in the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, at its meeting last January, reviewed in your recent article "Was Queen Victoria Our Friend?" but, as tending in some degree, perhaps, to support the general conclusion reached by Mr. Adams in his paper, as I understand it, I may mention, in passing, that I am a collector of the late Gen. Robert Toombs, who was the first Confederate Secretary of State, in a case which arose in Georgia not many years after the civil war and which came up before the Supreme Court of the United States. I had a number of interesting conversations with that remarkable man during this professional association with him, about the causes, in his view, of the failure of the South to achieve its independence. I was much impressed by the fact that he seemed to suppose and state with confidence that the result was due, in part, to what he spoke of as the friendliness of Queen Victoria to the North in putting "her little foot down," as he expressed it, upon a movement looking to a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States inaugurated in the British Ministry at an early and critical period of the war.

Mr. Toombs, but for a misunderstanding, as commonly supposed, would have been chosen President of the Confederacy instead of Jefferson Davis, who appointed him Secretary of State. It is well known that he strenuously favored a vigorous foreign policy, and sent the first Confederate agents, Yost, Mann and Yancy, to Europe to press claims for recognition. Deeming the administration of Mr. Davis too timid, he early resigned the Secretaryship of State for a commission in the Confederate army, where, like Mr. Benjamin, his successor, he was admitted to the English bar, and on his return to Georgia, in 1867, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

In view of the career of Gen. Toombs under the Confederacy, it appeared to me, as I remember, that his confident statement in regard to Queen Victoria's supposed "friendliness" to the South was in opposition to the policy and plan of the Government respecting recognition of Southern independence, at the crisis he referred to, was a serious question derived by him, during or after the war, from or through Confederate agents in England, or, at least, upon an accepted tradition of the Confederate diplomacy in Europe, which was the history of which he was doubtless perfectly well acquainted. He spoke of the alleged interference of the Queen with the proposed action of the Government in favor of the South as a "derelict" of the Government.

It is quite evident from such portions of the Confederate diplomatic correspondence in the possession of the United States as have been made public, that the Southern agents in England through their friends or otherwise, often enjoyed opportunities much more favorable to their cause than those which were open to them in the United States. The history of the escape of the Alabama presents an instance in point.

The celebrated speech of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, on the 7th of October, 1862, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was taken "by all the world," to mean, as Mr. Morley says, "that the Government were about to recognize the independence of the South; and it may well be that Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, or some other agent or friend of the Confederate cause, was falling in with some source secret and confidential advice which warranted the belief that after that speech, which burned into the very soul of our Minister in London, the Crown interfered in some way to prevent the consummation of the scheme for offering mediation to the United States, with a view to the recognition of Southern independence. This we know from Mr. Morley's book was practically agreed to by Lord Palmerston and Russell, and by Mr. Gladstone himself, in the month of September, 1862, that is to say, before the speech at Newcastle—a speech for which the great afterward, however, expressed his profound sorrow and his almost abject apology."

It is not incredible at all that there is extant and as yet unpublished some letter or memorandum of the Queen, or of some other person, the subject of intervention with the United States, the contents of which were communicated to Lord Palmerston, by or through Lord Granville, or otherwise, and which, which was to induce the Prime Minister to abandon his plan for putting an end to our war in the interest of the Confederacy.

Mr. Gladstone, in his fragment of autobiography of 1866, tells us that Lord Palmerston, in 1862, personally desired the severance of the American Union as a matter of self-interest.

The splendid common sense of the Queen, no doubt, told her that the whole proceeding to that end was in flagrant violation of her declared neutrality in the Proclamation of 1862, and that, however, had no suspicion of it. There is no reference to it in any of Lord Palmerston's private letters, published by Mr. Ashley and written before 1882." Lord Palmerston could possibly never seeing the light, but it came out in full in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort."

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ENGLAND AND CHINA.

What the Invasion of Tibet Means in the Light of Past Events.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: On Dec. 30, 1897, and on Feb. 25, 1898, THE SUN published two letters in which I drew attention to the British disintegration which was at that time being applied to bring about the partition of that country. In the first letter I referred to the transaction between Great Britain and China which acquires much interest in connection with what is now passing in Tibet. In 1895 China ceded to France certain territory, which, under a conventional arrangement, was to be a colony of the late Gen. Robert Toombs, who was the first Confederate Secretary of State, in a case which arose in Georgia not many years after the civil war and which came up before the Supreme Court of the United States. I had a number of interesting conversations with that remarkable man during this professional association with him, about the causes, in his view, of the failure of the South to achieve its independence. I was much impressed by the fact that he seemed to suppose and state with confidence that the result was due, in part, to what he spoke of as the friendliness of Queen Victoria to the North in putting "her little foot down," as he expressed it, upon a movement looking to a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States inaugurated in the British Ministry at an early and critical period of the war.

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In view of the career of Gen. Toombs under the Confederacy, it appeared to me, as I remember, that his confident statement in regard to Queen Victoria's supposed "friendliness" to the South was in opposition to the policy and plan of the Government respecting recognition of Southern independence, at the crisis he referred to, was a serious question derived by him, during or after the war, from or through Confederate agents in England, or, at least, upon an accepted tradition of the Confederate diplomacy in Europe, which was the history of which he was doubtless perfectly well acquainted. He spoke of the alleged interference of the Queen with the proposed action of the Government in favor of the South as a "derelict" of the Government.

It is quite evident from such portions of the Confederate diplomatic correspondence in the possession of the United States as have been made public, that the Southern agents in England through their friends or otherwise, often enjoyed opportunities much more favorable to their cause than those which were open to them in the United States. The history of the escape of the Alabama presents an instance in point.

The celebrated speech of Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, on the 7th of October, 1862, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, was taken "by all the world," to mean, as Mr. Morley says, "that the Government were about to recognize the independence of the South; and it may well be that Mr. Mason, the Southern Commissioner, or some other agent or friend of the Confederate cause, was falling in with some source secret and confidential advice which warranted the belief that after that speech, which burned into the very soul of our Minister in London, the Crown interfered in some way to prevent the consummation of the scheme for offering mediation to the United States, with a view to the recognition of Southern independence. This we know from Mr. Morley's book was practically agreed to by Lord Palmerston and Russell, and by Mr. Gladstone himself, in the month of September, 1862, that is to say, before the speech at Newcastle—a speech for which the great afterward, however, expressed his profound sorrow and his almost abject apology."

It is not incredible at all that there is extant and as yet unpublished some letter or memorandum of the Queen, or of some other person, the subject of intervention with the United States, the contents of which were communicated to Lord Palmerston, by or through Lord Granville, or otherwise, and which, which was to induce the Prime Minister to abandon his plan for putting an end to our war in the interest of the Confederacy.

Mr. Gladstone, in his fragment of autobiography of 1866, tells us that Lord Palmerston, in 1862, personally desired the severance of the American Union as a matter of self-interest.

The splendid common sense of the Queen, no doubt, told her that the whole proceeding to that end was in flagrant violation of her declared neutrality in the Proclamation of 1862, and that, however, had no suspicion of it. There is no reference to it in any of Lord Palmerston's private letters, published by Mr. Ashley and written before 1882." Lord Palmerston could possibly never seeing the light, but it came out in full in Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort."

The memorandum of the Queen, after it was communicated by Lord Russell to the Foreign Secretary, brought tears to his eyes in the presence of the Prince Consort, and it was no doubt all the more effective upon the behavior of Lord Palmerston because it was not made public, and its existence was not known even by the Cabinet.

J. HURLEY ASHTON.
 WASHINGTON, APRIL 11.

Scouting for Jewels in Ruins of St. Pierre.

Capt. Delano of the steamship Hawaiian reached this port last week from Hilo and entertained a group of friends with a description of Mont Pelée, and said that he was anxious to go to-day. The volcano is now entirely extinct, and has disappeared, he says, and the place has come to be very attractive to tourists, hundreds of whom visit the scene of one of the world's greatest tragedies every day. He states that the search for jewels and money continues in the ruins, and, in his opinion, every house site on the island has been taken over a score of times. The once beautiful city of St. Pierre is now a graveyard.

Even in Aladdin's Day.
 Aladdin was rubbing his wonderful lamp.
 "Isn't it lovely?" they cried.
 "No," he returned, "I'd much rather skin the gas company."

With a heavy sigh he beat the bill.

A Modern Walton.
 Now the melody which calls us
 To the shore, we remember
 In Dame Nature softly playing
 On the fishes' silver scales.

A Moment's Happiness.
 Wife:—The story says that I was
 Stigmata—Glad to hear it I was afraid they
 would be